THE WILDE SCANDAL

OSCAR'S NOTORIOUS FRIEND, AL-FRED TAYLOR, MAKES THREATS.

If He Is Prosecuted a Prominent Man May Be Implicated-Englishmen Growing Indignant.

LONDON, April 8.-There is not the lightest ground for the report that Oscar Wilde has attempted to commit suicide, and it is not true that even the rumor to this effect was current here last evening. Further startling revelations in connection with the Wilde case are hinted at. It is said that Alfred Taylor has determined to drag down with him all he can if he is prosecuted, and this will involve one of the most prominent men in England, whose name has been freely whispered about in connection with this scandal.

POPULAR INDIGNATION.

Indications Point to a Thorough and Sweeping Reform.

Copyright Cable Special to New York Sun. Most observers of English character would have declared it impossible to arouse the phlegmatic conscience and emotions of the nation to such a pitch of intensity as is to-day manifesting itself in all classes. The horror, the loathing, the anger which the revelations in connection with the Wilde-Queensberry case have caused can be compared only with one of those whirlwinds of passion which once in a few decades suddenly sweep over a nation and by their very violence restore confidence in human nature. Not until to-day, apparently, has the country realized that a moral pestilence in the atmosphere has long been doing deadly work.

Already there are signs that the popular revenge and reform will be indiscriminating and unreasoning in their work. The finger of suspicion is already carrying condemnation wherever it is pointed. Many will suffer fearful social penalties who are absolutely innocent; but the general effect

solutely innocent; but the general effect of the great onslaught of public opinion which has now begun will be salutary and for the purifying of the nation.

The best sign of all is that Englishmen are ashamed. It is the first time I have ever seen the manifestation of this emotion among them. They feel that a deep, black, national disgrace has been uncovered, and the feeling is the more poignant because new to them. Their anger against the human reptiles who have brought this shame upon them is indescribable. It not only demands the swiftest and severest punishment, but it has been instantly turned against every art, every fad, every innovation with which those accused or suspected have been identified. To-day's newspapers are unanimous, for instance, in pronouncing the doom of aestheticism and everything connected with that cult. Thus the Telegraph correctly voices public opinion when it says:

"If the general concern were only with the man himself, his spurious brilliancy, inflated egotism, diseased vanity, cultivated affectation, and shameless disavowal of all morality, the best thing would be to dismiss him and his deeds without a word

miss him and his deeds without a word to the penalty of universal condemnation. But there is more than the individual himself to be considered in the matter. The just verdict of yesterday must be held to include with him the tendency of his peculiar career, the meaning and influence of his teaching, and all those shallow and specious arts by which he and his like have attempted to establish a cult and even to set up new schools of literature, the drama, and social thought.

"To the fanatic beginnings of the new school of ethical or literary principle no particular objections could be urged. Nevertheless, these men, linking a certain real sense of beauty with profligate tastes and profane mockery, have exercised a visible influence upon the generation cursed by their presence. You may trace them today, we are ashamed to declare, in the outlying regions of the press, where a certain class of publications strives to exist which has for its inspiration the salacious impulse to go perpetually as close as can be to the limits of public decorum and to show its smartness by irreverence, veiled indelicacy, and, as far as it dayes, by violation of the sacredness of private life. The trail of this fetid fashion has penetrated to our theaters. The shame and disgrace of it has invaded art and we are asked to admire nowadays specimens from the impressionist and fleshy galleries which are of true and serious art merely a burlesque and mockery. It has passed, with heavy damage to good taste and rightful amusement into the domain of fiction, so that we see novel after novel aspire to a moment's popularity maliny on the grounds of prurient sexuality or of ignorant disbelief."

The Chronicle recognizes the wide extent

of prurient sexuality or of ignorant dis-belief."

The Chronicle recognizes the wide extent of the evil and says; "For a long time past London life, or let us say a small and obscure section of it, has been under the shadow of a black cloud. Everybody has suspected and feared; nobody, no de-cent person, has known that there was some center whence most deadly infection spread. It was apparent in a certain class of literature. Now a jury has declared that even a man of unattractive character has done a public benefit in branding one of the most prominent figures of our drama, our literature, and by no means an un-fashionable section of society. Suffice it to know that, as some return for the undam-ming of the putrid stream, our life is rid forever of a pestiferous poseur. The way has been cleared for the increased whole-someness of life. Public opinion has been so sharply screwed up in the past two days that certain things in current art and literature, no less than in conduct, will be intolerable for at least a long time to come."

Regarding the measures which society, new thoroughly aroused and exasperated, will employ for dealing with the evil, it may be said that the government has wisely decided upon sharp, rapid, and severe action. Evidence has accumulated in the last few days ample for the condemnation of several leaders of the abominable coterie which has its ramifications throughout Europe. They will be arrested and, in New York police parlance, railroaded as fast as possible to penal servitude.

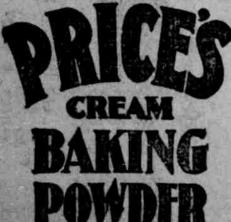
WHISKY MEN AT OUTS.

Distilling Association May Go to Piecs.

CHICAGO, April 8.-There may be a break in the Spirits Distillers' Association. The representatives of four big distilleries, after a long conference with Receiver McNulta committee, demanded concessions which were refused. They gave informal notice that they would not ratify the agreement made with the American Distributing Company. Their action is equivalent to a withdrawal from the Spirit Distillers' Association, Samuel Woolner, jr., of the Atlas distiller; Henry Kahn, of the Hanover distillery; E. W. Wilson, of the American distillery, and George Herget, of the Globe distillery, all of Peoria, were the men who visited General McNulta. They met him and S. M. Rice, the representative of the and S. M. Rice, the representative of the reorganization committee. After the conference Mr. Rice said: "Woolner and his friends were here. They were informed of the nature of the agreement with the distributing company. It is a just agreement, and an excellent thing for the trade. They asked us what they would derive under it. We informed them. They said they could do better, and went away.

"We will not pay tribute to the American Distributing Company for a trade we have built up, despite the fierce opposition

Awarued Highest Honors-World's Pair.



MOST PERFECT MADE pure Grape Cream of Yartar Powder. Free m Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

of the Trust," said Mr. Herget, speaking for his associates, "We will fight the association until the last. There is no longer

clation. It is dead."

There were reports of quiet cuts in the price of spirits by houses which have joined the distilling association. It was said there was particular activity in Cincinnati. Since the announcement that an understanding between the distributing company and the distillers' association assertions have been made in the trade that the action meant the trust and distributing company against anti-trust houses. Mr. Rice admitted he had heard these assertions. "They are without foundation," said he. "Some people that make them were extremely anxious to have the distributing company brought into harmony with the distillers' association. Now they talk this nonsense. The agreement simply places all houses in the trade that assent to it on a level."

"Does the action of Woolner and the others presage trouble?"

"No, it is a squall; it will pass."

THE DANA LIBEL CASE

CONCLUDING ARGUMENT OF DIS-TRICT ATTORNEY MACFARLANE.

He Contends that an Editor Who Prints a Libel May Be Prosecuted Wherever the Libel Is Circulated.

NEW YORK, April 8.-The argument on the application for a warrant of removal for Charles A. Dana, of the Sun, to Washington, where he has been indicted for criminal libel, on complaint of Frank B. Noyes, of the Washington Star, was resumed before Juage Addison Brown, in the United States District Court, here this afternoon. At 2 o'clock Mr. Dana came into the court room accompanied by lawyers Bartlett and Root. United States District Attorney MacFarlane arrived a few seconds later with his assistant, M. H. Kohler. When the proceedings began Mr Bartlett read from several books to show that the laws of the United States were to control the District of Columbia until certain laws were passed relating to the District itself. Mr. MacFarlane began by saying that when he left the court room on Saturday evening he understood that from what counsel for the defense had said that they were in doubt as to whether there was such a place as the District of Columbia. "I have nothing to do with the result of granting this application," said he, "or what effect it may have on the liberty of

the press; whether it will result in dragging editors from Alaska or Portland to Washington for trial. I have nothing to do with any of these horrible possibilities. There is but one answer to make as to the liberty of the press. That is, if editors will cease to use the columns of their papers for criminal purposes, for gratifying spite against individuals, there will be no fear of them being tried in the District of Columbia or anywhere else, "Now, we are met with the objection which, if it is well taken, is conclusive. That is that neither under Section 1014 of the Revised Statutes nor under any law whatever, is there any power to remove to the District of Columbia offenders against its local or municipal laws fenders against its local or municipal laws States. "I understood Mr. Root to admit, in a sort of tentative way, that under Section 1614 offenders against the general laws of the United States, persons charged with having committed in the District of Columbia offenses which would be offenses against the laws of the United States wherever committed, might be apprehended under Section 1614 and sent back to the District for trial, but in respect of the long list Section 1014 and sent back to the District for trial, but in respect of the long list of crimes against the local or municipal law, whether it be robbery, arson, rape, burglary, libel or any of the long line of misdemeanors, that there is no law whatsoever by which persons having committed those offenses in the District of Columbia may be apprehended outside of the District and sent back for trial; and it is very extraordinary that it has gone on for ninety-four years, since the act of 1801, without finding it out."

four years, since the act of 1801, without finding it out."

Mr. MacFarlane claimed that Congress has applied to the District of Columbia the legislation under the Constitution, so that fugitives from justice from every part of the Union who take refuge in the District of Columbia are surrendered upon the requisition from the executive of the State where the crime is alleged to have been committed. The construction of the law offered by the defense, he claimed, would leave no means in force for bringing back criminals to the District of Columbia who had once escaped from there. "For the past sixty years," said Mr. MacFarlane, "as shown by the reported cases, Section 1014 past sixty years," said Mr. MacFarlane, "as shown by the reported cases, Section 1614 has been used as the basis for legal proceedings as applicable to the District of Columbia against persons apprehended in other districts and charged with the commission of crime in that district. I submit that is the practical interpretation of this section." Several cases were cited in support of this contention. Crimes against the District of Columbia, he argued, are necessarily crimes against the United States, owing to the peculiarity of the local government of the District.

"Our position here is," said he, "that the circulation in any district, county or State of a newspaper published in another State or county, containing a libel, is a publication in the district, State or county by circulation, and may be prosecuted there. We stand on the proposition that circulation of any newspeper containing a libel that, having been a consequence of publication, known to the editor at the time tion of any newspeper containing a libel that, having been a consequence of publication, known to the editor at the time he composed and prepared it, and it being of corsequence known to him that it would be circulated in these other districts, make it a separate and complete offense in every jurisdiction where that paper is circulated."

In concluding Mr. MacFarlane said:
"Your Honor, I think we have made out fully a right to have this order granted. The only further suggestion, in closing my argument, that I desire to make is that on this question of removal, notwithstanding all the cases submitted, if you should hold that the District of Columbia does not come within Section 1014, that you allow us an opportunity to review the decision us an opportunity to review the decision by granting the application and hold the defendant so that proceedings for review-ing may be taken. I should like to submit a brief." It was arranged that the briefs should be submitted early next week.

Watterson on Lincoln.

M. P. Handy, in New York Mail and Express.

Mr. Watterson has laid aside his lecture on "Money and Morals," and is confining himself almost entirely to the delivery of his masterpiece, which is a profound study and brilliant exposition of the life and character of Abraham Lincoln. Always interested in Lincoln, Mr. Watterson, years ago, began the careful study of Lincolnana, which has borne fruit in this lecture. He telis me that, with all that is written about Lincoln, it is astonishing how little the public comprehends the greatness and symmetry of his character. While recognizing its picturesque features and acknowledging the magnitude of his work, it remains the fact that the Lincoln of popular conception is a fictitious product of campaign caricature and contemporary anecdote. Lincoln, he says, was no accident of circumstances. The idea that he, in any sense, belonged to the class known in the South in the old days as "poor white trash" is fundamentally false. Although a born humorist, he was not a mere jester ready for a joke in or out of season. The splitting of rails was only an incident of the occupations of his early life; and he was no more a rail splitter than any other farmer's boy in a new countrick. life; and he was no more a rail splitter than any other farmer's boy in a new country. Nobody knew him as old Abe, or dared take that liberty with him until the newspapers gave him the nickname. He was a man of courage unequaled, of integrity unquestioned and ability demanding instant recognition. The fact that his merits were recognition. The fact that his merits were not understood—the country over long before he made a national reputation by his Cooper Union speech can only be accounted for by the slow methods of disseminating intelligence in those days. Long before he had made speeches which were marvels, and, in Mr. Watterson's opinion, his writings, when studied carefully, present a mass of pure English and undefiled which rank with those of any author or statesman of with those of any author or statesman of this country. In comparison with him all of the great men who were his contempo-raries dwindle to dwarfish proportions.

A Pennsylvania School Teacher.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The complaint of the poor pay of the public school teachers is well founded. Ernest Evans, a Huntingdon county teacher, who taught the Corbin school, in Juniata who taught the Corbin school, in Juniata township, during the past winter, kept a record of the number of miles he walked to and from the school during the past six months. His daily tramps footed up 1.192 miles. Besides he wore out several pairs of shoes, one pair of gum boots, invested capital in a mackintosh, an ulster and a pair of schoolroom slippers paid his and a pair of schoolroom slippers, paid his board and received \$25 a month. On such terms no competent person teaches school

Were introduced, and their success as a cure for colds, coughs, asthma and bron-chitis has been unparalleled.

SPANIARDS BEGIN THE WORK OF RUNNING DOWN CUBAN REBELS.

Several Small Engagements in Which the Government Forces Were Successful-Gen. Campos's Methods.

HAVANA, April 8.-The government troops have defeated a hundred rebels commanded by Holguin, one of the rebels being killed and four wounded. General Salcedo has defeated two hundred rebels commanded by Munozand Tamavo at a place called Moscownes. Eight of the rebels were killed. In the flight of the remainder they left their camp equippage and horses behind and retreated to the mountains in the direction of Cauco. On the government side one soldier was killed and three wounded.

A band of 189 rebels attacked the telegraph station at San Leandro de Cuba, with the intention of destroying the telegraph line. A detachment of troops was sent to the scene of the disturbance and firing followed between the soldiers and the rebels. Among the killed is believed to be Rabl, the leader of the rebels. Rebels. who have been crossing the plain of La Cuira have been asking for medicine and surgical appliances with which to care for their wounded.

Brigadier General Castelli, who recently arrived here with reinforcements from Spain, has left Havana for the interior. In an omnibus which arrived from San Francisco recently the police captured ten persons armed with revolvers and carrying a banner. They turned out to be an insurgent group which was going to unite with others for the purpose of making an attempt to capture Apoderate by assault. Arms and ammunition have been found in the quarters occupied by a fireman in the barracks of the Civil Guard. Twelve of the latter have been committed to the Castle Cubana.

The military judge has committed ten persons chargen with being implicated in the political disturbances. General Salcedo has earnestly requested the government to supply arms to volunteers who have offered their services in defense of the towns.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS. The Spanish General Now in Cuba a

Seasoned Campaigner. Gen. Martinez Campos, upon whom Spain relies to suppress the rebellion in Cuba, has been one of the most prominent figures in military and political circles at Madrid for more than a quarter of a century. This is not the first time that Spain has called upon him to re-establish her dominion and restore peace in Cuba, for in 1876 he was sent with an army to that unhappy island and, after a long struggle, he succeeded in bringing the ten years' war to a close. To him also is generally attributed the crowning victories of the Alphonsists in the last Carlist war. It was in January of 1876 that Don Carlos, the legitimist pretender to the throne of Spain, issued a pronunciamento in which he announced his determination to make the winter campaign just then opening decisive. Gen. Martinez Campos, who commanded the Alphonsist forces, accepted the challenge and laid down a plan of campaign, the central idea of which was to seize the valley of the Bidassoa, and so drive the Carlists back to their original lines about Guipuzoca, cut them off from France, and prevent them from getting any supplies except by sea, which the blockading fleet of the Alphonsists would make extremely hazardous.

ing fleet of the Alphonsists would make extremely hazardous.

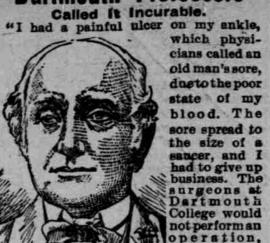
This plan was successfully carried out, at least so far as the overwhelming defeat of the Carlist forces was concerned. Under General Campos's direction Generals Quesada, Mariones, Loma and Primo de Rivera operated separately so as to divide the Carlists. The Alphonsists were victorious all along the line, and on Feb. 9, scarcely a month after Don Carlos had talked confidently of taking up his residence before Easter in the escurial at Madrid, his headquarters at Estella was in the hands of Easter in the escurial at Madrid, his head-quarters at Estella was in the hands of General Rivera, who had thrashed the Car-lists roundly in two battles, and the royal pretender himself was flying for dear life across the French frontier. General Cam-pos's victory over the Carlists at Veras completed the rout, and King Alphonso, a few days later, in triumph, entered Tolosa, the second capital of the Carlists, where, for four years, Don Carlos had posed as the King of Spain.

the King of Spain.

But in spite of the success of his plans
General Campos had to sit by and see a
large part of the glory go to his subordinates, and it was hardly surprising that
by the end of September General Campos by the end of September General Campos was more or less prominent in the ranks of the opposition. When ex-Queen Isabella got into a dispute with the government about a claim for a few thousand dollars, which she asserted the nation owed her, General Campos warmly supported her and was largely instrumental in bringing upon the Ministry the ridicule of all Europe. Perhaps it was as much with the desire of getting him out of the way as because they thought him the ablest Spanish soldier that the Ministry proposed, in the fall of 1875, to send General Campos to Cuba, where the revolutionists were still active and the long-continued war Cuba, where the revolutionists were still active and the long-continued war was playing the mischief with Cuban revewas playing the mischief with Cuban revenues. He accepted the post of commander-in-chief of the Cuban forces, and in the latter part of October started to his new field of activity with a force of 14,000 men, accompanied by a strong naval squadron. Before he sailed he gave it out that active and extreme measures would begin the day after his arrival in Cuba. He kept his word. But warfare in Cuba, with its dense forests and the inaccessible fastnesses of the rebels in swamp and mountain, proved more difficult than he had found it in his native country. Still he was so far successful that the rebels were always defeated when they were found, and a cordon was drawn around them through which they could never break. Gradually this noose was drawn tight, and in February. 1878, the last rebel band capitulated. During the remainder of his stay in the island General Campos did much to restore its prosperity remainder of his stay in the island General Campos did much to restore its prosperity and showed such a liberal and sympathetic spirit that he actually became popular with the Cubans, an almost unheard-of achievement for a Spanish captain-general. He was then in the prime of life, and whether with the weight of advancing years upon him his coming campaign in Cuba will possess the same characteristics of vigor and decision is an open question. decision is an open question, In connection with Gen. Martinez Cam-In connection with Gen. Martinez Campos's chances of victory now it may be worth while to consider the quality and quantity of Spain's military resources. An expert military critic, writing in "Armies of To-day," published a year ago, by Harper's, does not express a very high opinion of the Spanish army. Not until 1878 was a regular army constitution introduced by King Alphonso. There have been many changes lately, but the reorganization is not even yet completed. Every Spaniard is supposed to be liable to military service, but exemption in time of peace can be legally obtained for \$200-and illegally for but exemption in time of peace can be legally obtained for \$300—and illegally for nothing at all by means of political or other influence. Nominally the length of service is six years, really less than two. For six years more a man must serve with the second reserve. The Spanish army is divided into peninsular and colonial troops. On a peace basis the former number about seventy thousand men of all arms, while

the latter, which garrison Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands, altogether amounts to 35,000 men. The emptiness of the Spanish treasury has prevented the proper equipment of the army, and in these days when magazine rifles are considered a sine gue, non, it is strange to read that sine qua non, it is strange to read that the Spanish infantryman still carries a Remington single-loader. The artillery is of it dating back to the Carlist war of 1876. The only real strong point about the Spanish army seems to be its liberal allowance of officers, the majority of whom are on of officers, the majority of whom are on half pay or serving without pay at all. There are usually twice as many officers as the regiments demand. The forces General Campos takes with him are selected by lot from the peninsular army. As a rule Spanish soldiers do not like assignment to Cuba. as the climate there has the reputation of being able to kill 10 per cent, of the men within a month of their landing. To pro-mote cheerfulness in the expeditionary force the soldiers have their pay doubled while they are in Cuba.

steamer City of Washington, which left Havana April 4, arrived in port to-day. One of the officers stated that a rumor was current in Havana prior to the sailing of the steamer that a British ship, carrying a band of insurgents, had been run rying a band of insurgents, had been run ashore, off Cape Maysi, and the captain had been murdered. In detail, the story was that a Spanish gunboat had sailed from a Central American port with a party of Cubans who had chartered the vessel. A lifficulty of some kind arose, and the captain of the schooner refused to land them. The supposed rebels murdered him and ran the vessel ashore. There was a number of Cubans on the City of Washington, but they would not talk about the revolution.



my advanced age, 78 years, in itself was a barrier, and that only temporary relief could be given. I was pining over my misfortune when a friend urged melto try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had taken but part of a bottle when the eruption looked more healthy and after taking 6 bottles the sore

Hood's Sarsarilla Cures completely healed, leaving only a scar. Hood's Sarsaparilla also helped my whole system as I have not felt so well for years." JOHN S. CURRIER, West Lebanon, N. H.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take,

THEY ARE SAID TO BE PROGRESS. ING RAPIDLY AND PAVORABLY.

Cholera Among the Japauese Troops -Forty Transports Auchored Off the Pescadore Islands.

LONDON, April 8 .- A London Times dispatch from Baken, near Shimonoiseki, dated April 4, says that the peace negotiations are progressing favorably. The terms demanded by the Japa lese were delivered to Li Hung Chang on April 1, and are now under consideration. The correspondent adds: This seems to be a mere formality covering a surrender to the Japanese. The latter are jealous of publicity until the protocol is signed. A native newspaper was promptly suppressed for making a premature disclosure respecting the armistice. Increased precautions are being taken to protect the

The correspondent of the Times at Hong Kong says that the Chivese on the island of Formosa are dissatisfied, thinking that their exemption from the armistice indicated that they have been edserted by the Peking authorities, and foreigners on that island believe the Japanese wiuld be welcomed after a slight resistance. Foreign trade is at a standstill. There is great fear at Canton at the prospect of an attack by the Japanese.

The Yokohama papers state that the

mposed on China by Japan have already been settled. Cholera is spreading, cases being reported from several ports and the outlook is considered serious. The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Kobe saying that it is reported there that cholera has broken out among the Japanese troops at the Pescadore islands. It is said that four hundred cases of cholera have occurred and that of this number one hundred persons have died. Forty Japanese transports are anchored off the Pescadore Islands. It is rumored that an attack upon Canton is contemplated. Torpedoes have been placed in the river for the defense of the city.

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

Though Listening to Peace Proposals Japan Is Not Ceasing Hostilities. SAN FRANCISCO, April 8 .- The followng advices were received to-day per steam-

er Peru, from Tokio: Early peace is still confidently expected by the leaders of the Japanese government, although not as unqualifiedly as ten days ago. Then the conviction of the Ministers was so positive that activity in military circles materially relaxed and the departure of several bodies of troops previously ordered to China were delayed until the outlook should become clearer. Now these troops are again in readiness for an immediate start. Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu, whose opinions are of first importance, are strongly convinced that China earnestly desires to close the war at once. earnestly desires to close the war at once. If the Chinese embassadors' powers are curtailed it is in consequence of a deliberate intent to deceive, but it is almost incredible that the Chinese government should invite further disasters by needlessly irritating their antagonist at this stage. The unconditional and almost abject submission of the pending rulers, their open disavowal of blame, the promptness in yielding every preliminary suggestion from Japan have aroused some distrust, but ito and Matsu still believe in the validity of Li's mission. Prince Komatsu, chief of the imperial staff, is appointed commander-in-chief of Frince Romatsu chief of the Imperial staff, is appointed commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in China and ordered to proceed to Port Arthur. A considerable part of the staff now at Hiroshima goes with him. This step is regarded as preliminary to the Emperor's progress to China. Important changes have taken place China. Important changes have taken place in the Japanese Ministry. Watanabe gives up the portfolio of finance, owing to difference of opinion with the Prime Minister, Count Ito, in respect to methods of supplying pecuniary aid to Corea; Count Matsugata, who has filled various Cabinet offices, including Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, will succeed Watanabe, who will be transferred to the Department of Communications. Count Kuroda vacates the lastmunications. Count Kuroda vacates the last named department and is nominated Presi-

named department and is nominated President of the Privy Council.

At the urgent appeal of Prince Kung, the Emperor of China has caused an edict to be circulated throughout his armies announcing that hereafter officers shall not suffer death as a punishment for losing battles, but shall be given opportunities for egaining the sovereign's favor, but hf is proved that, on retreating, they devastate the regions through which they pass, or maltreat people their heads will be forfeited. Prince Kung has submitted a memorial in which the calamities of China are attributed to her own errors of government and to the fatuity of her blindness to the progress of other nations.

\$800 IN GOLD DROWNS A MA

At the burning of a steamboat on the Hudson river forty years ago, many of the passengers were drowned. Among the bodies brought up from the bottom of the river by grappling was that of a man known to have been an excellent swimmer. Around his waist was a belt containing nearly \$800 in gold. That told the story.

"In old and chronic cases of indigestion (dyspepsia or gastritis—it is all the same) the sufferer develops a great variety of symptoms and often dies—poisoned by the products of his own torpid and inflamed stomach. His food, instead of being digested, and so furnishing strength and physical substance, ferments, and purrofies physical substance, ferments and putrefies within him. The chief process of life is arrested at a vital point. The more he eats the worse off he is. And yet unless he can be fed he must also perish. People do so die, daily, by thousands, but we doctors seldom have the moral courage to give the cause its true name lest we should be laughed at for our inability to cure so 'simple' a thing as indigestion. Simple? Why, it is the capstone of all complaints—and the mother of most of them."—So writes a famous English physician.

Some of the symptoms alluded to are these: Loss of appetite; distress after eating; heartburn and palpitation; giddiness; foul taste in the mouth; the rising of nauseous acids and gases into the threat; A Havana Rumor.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The Ward line gish circulation; weakness and nervous prostration; constipation or diarrhoea; discolored skin, etc.

colored skin, etc.

The sufferer's friends often advise him to cheer up; to throw off his lethargy and eat freely. Bad advice. He knows better. "No." he answers, "I cannot; my food does me no good." He is right. Food now is gold in the spent swimmer's belt.

Take light nourishment, followed immediately by a dose of the Shaker Digestive Cordial—a new and radical remedy discovered and prepared by the Shakers of Mount Lebanon, N. Y.—the essence of medicinal herbs and plants cultivated by them alone. Then continue with it, Relieves at once and soon cures. Pleasant to the palate and adapted to all constitutions.

Trial bottles—which prove its merits—at 10 cents. For sale by nearly all druggists. Trial bottles—which prove its merits—at 10 cents. For sale by nearly all druggists.

THIS EVENING

Amid Strains of Music

With thousands of electric lights throwing their brilliancy upon the scene, with every corner of the great store decorated with FLOWERS and TROPICAL PLANTS, we will receive our friends. As a memento of the occasion we will present to every lady attending the reception

A Sterling Silver . . .

Souvenir Spoon

After weeks of incessant labor we are ready to show the public the finest store in Indiana-the largest and best equipped Men's and Boys' Outfitting Establishment in the State-a store of which all Hoosiers may feel justly proud, and in which every one should feel as thoroughly at home as if he had a direct personal interest in the business.

> Come and see the handsome store. Come and get one of the beautiful Souvenirs. Come and inspect the finest line of Spring Clothing in the city.

In order to prepare the store for the festivities, we will closed this afternoon at 3:30. Evening reception from 8 to 10 o'clock.

No Goods will be Sold during the Evening.

ANIMAL EXTRACTS—Cerebrine for brain. Car-dine for heart, ovarine, etc., \$1. All druggists.



Base Ball and Sporting Goods.

We have added the VICTOR line of Athletic Goods to our stock, and are now showing the following lines of supplies

SUMMER SPORTS.

GOLF STICKS for the new game; BASE BALLS, BATS and GLOVES, STRIKING BAGS, INDIAN CLUBS, DUMB BELLS and BOXING GLOVES. We shall carry a full line of BICYCLE SUITS, and are local agents for the STUART BLOOMERS for ladies' wear.

Hay & Willits Mig Co. Outing 70 N. Pennsylvania St.



ENGLISH'S -To-Night and Wed. LILLIAN RUSSELL AND HER STUPENDOUS COMIC OPERA CO. Direction-Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau. To-Night . THE GRAND DUCHESS WEDNESDAY . LA PERICHOLE

GRAND 3 NIGHTS SALE BEGINS THURSDAY

BOSTONIANS

In a Repertory of Standard Comic Opera. Monday, April 15-"PRINCE ANANIAS." Tuesday, April 16-"ROBIN HOOD." Wednesday Matinee-"ROBIN HOOD." Wednesday Night - "MAID OF PLYMOUTH." Lower floor, \$1.50; balcony (reserved), \$1; gallery

ENGLISH'S — THURSDAY EYE. The World-Renowned Thought Reader PAUL ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE In his marvelous and totally inexplicable

MANIFESTATIONS OF READING THE HUMAN MIND. Mental Pictures Reproduced—Melodies Transmitted from Mind to Mind—Communication Receive Correct Answers. Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c; gallery, 15c.

PARK-PRICES....10c, 20c, 30c This Afternoon and To-Night.

RETURN OF THE FAVORITES, Charles E. Blaney's Best Farce-Comedy, "A BAGGAGE CHECK" The Hit of the Season.

Thursday-THE NOSS JOLLITY COMPANY. BASE: BALL East Ohio-street League Park.

INDIANAPOLIS vs. PAGE FENCE GIANTS Tuesday and Wednesday at 3 P. M.

ADMISSION, : : : 25c and 50c TOMLINSON HALL.

FOOD SHOW. Admission 15c. Children 10c.

In order to understand and appreciate this novel and interesting entertainment, one must see it. The admission has been reduced so that none may be barred the privilege of attending. The visitor gets enough in the way of choice samples and good things to eat to repay several times the cost of admission.

Boston Cooking School—Miss Craig will lecture to-"CHAFING-DISH COOKING."

Promenade Concert this evening by Panden Bros.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Indianapolis & Northeastern Railroad Comp'y

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis & Northeastern Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on Thursday, the 25th day of April, 1825, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will close on April 15 and remain closed until after the meeting. By order of the board of directors.

W. E. HACKEDORN, secretars.

COKE REDUCED

6c for LUMP per Bushel 8c for CRUSHED per Bushel TICKETS TO BE HAD AT

58 South Pennsylvania Street.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

INDIANAPOLIS GAS COMPANY.

BREAKFAST-SUPPER. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakhat and suppor a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the indicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of sabile maladies are floating around as ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Soldenly in half pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus: IAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homosopathic Chemister London, England.

COMMERCIAL CLUB

HAVANA CIGARS

Always reliable. Sold at DESCHLER'S.

Wholesale and Retail. Special inducements to box trade.

PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE

PIANOS Easy: Monthly: Payments

82 AND 84 N. PENN. ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

FLANNER & BUCHANAN FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commodious past ters. Perfect privacy and convenience assured. Chapel and Morgue in charge of lady attendant.

172 North Illinois St

ICE WILL BE CHEAP!

SO ARE REFRIGERATORS! We have the Best, "THE ALASKA."

LILLY & STALNAKER 64 East Washington St.

The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$3 a Year